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44TH YEAR..... NO. 325 AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ARERLE'S THEATRE-OLD SLEDTE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MARIONET WAILACK'S-OUR GIRLS.

LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. FIFTH AVENUE-SELF CONQUEST AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXMINITION UNION SOUARE THEATRE-FRENCH PLATE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-II. THOYATORE. STANDARD THEATRE-PATINITEA. GERMANIA THEATRE-DONNA DIANA. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-PRITE IN IRELAND. DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-HAMLST. THALIA THEATRE-DER SERCADET NIRLO'S GARDEN-ESCHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOROOM BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAN. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. Matines SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR. CHICKERING HALL-REGLESTON'S MATINER LECTURE

WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879. The probabilities are that the weather in New

York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by a slight rise in temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- In the stock market the business was enormous, 680,000 shares being dealt in. The "bear" movement was successfully continued, a further decline ranging from 212 to 5 points being recorded. There were slight evidences of a recovery toward the close. Call loans ruled at 7 per cent, with a few transactions at a "commission" ranging as high as ²8 per day. Foreign exchange was stronger in the morning, but weakened later in the day on account of the stringent money

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS IS ACQUITTED!

Too Good To BE TRUE.—The final meeting of the Board of County Canvassers is announced for this afternoon

"EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES" is the title of a short article on another page, which should be read by gentlemen occupying the trust positions designated.

THE UNITED STATES pays so liberally for whatever it buys that it should be able to se cure for the Post Office an elevator which will not break down twice in a single month.

A MAN WHO DREW a five thousand dollar lottery prize came to grief yesterday. Good been too much for him. Most of the world's lucky men are spoiled by their fortune.

THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION by sail in a stream abounding in steam vessels were shown by yes-terday's collision. What can any sailing vessel do to save herself if in the way of a large

THE ITALIAN MUSICIAN who is charged with having killed a boy in Jersey City a fortnight ago has been found in Montreal. His own statement of the occurrence will be found in our special despatch.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE received fully its dues yesterday in an essay upon its failure. If there is another country in the world where so many rich people inhabit ugly houses the traveller has not yet discovered it.

Two Thousand Dollars was yesterday awarded as damages to a merchant who was arrested apparently for merely asking a policeman not to club a porter. This verdict is decidedly disrespectful to New York's sceptre, the club.

LEADVILLE has finally appealed to Judge Lynch, and two executions were the immediate results; but Leadville should be ashamed of itself not to have been able to organize courts honest enough to make unlawful proceedings

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND has by unanimous vote paid a handsome tribute to the memory of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, this action being apparently needed to allay the suspicions of some persons whose mental condition must certainly be deplorable.

A MINISTER against whom serious charges have been made in Massachusetts is complaining that the investigation is being conducted privately. Let him possess his soul in patience. If he is guilty the public will be sure to get at the truth; if innocent the country will have been saved from a scandal.

THE WEATHER.-The centre of disturbance that was advancing toward the New England const, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, de. veloped great energy as it moved into the ocean in the vicinity of Cape Cod. It was followed by a very large area of high barometer. which caused the gradients for northwesterly and westerly winds to become very steep over the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake regions. Rain fell on the Middle Atlantic and New England consts: In the lake regions the decreasing temperature caused the precipitation to take the form of snow. The weather was fair or clear in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the central valfell decidedly throughout all the districts cast of the Rocky Mountains, and is below the freezing point, except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The winds have been from brisk to high in the Middle Atlantic, New England States and the lower lake regions, and generally fresh elsewhere. The storm will prove very se vere over the ocean north of latitude forty. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by a slight rise in temperature.

General Grant as a Southern Candi-

The Southern democrats are jubilant over their discovery of General Grant. He is, it seems, a man after their own hearts, and the best possible Presidential candidate. The Southern papers are addressing him by dozens as "great and good friend," and it is amusing to see that those republican journals in the North which act with the promoters of the Northern "Grant movement," so called, are in ecstasies over this Southern democratic Grant "boom."

Why are they so delighted? The promoters of the Northern "Grant movement" are among the most stalwart of the "stalwarts:" they are the extreme republicans, the men who doubt Blaine, who scout at Washburne, who will not have any one of whom they can harbor even the suspicion that he would continue the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes. They want "a strong man at the head of the government" to keep the South in order, as they boast-to make it ugly for the rebels, to show those Southerners what they must do. It was because they supposed General Grant to be their man that they cried out for him, as their model or ideal of a "strong man at the head of the government."

But now come the Southern democrats and take him out of their hands. Do these, then, want their States to be once more harried? Is it because they believe that the General, if reinstated in the Presidency, would re-establish the carpet-bag rule and would demand a new force bill, or the passage of the old one, which Mr. Blaine defeated, that the Southern democrats suddenly embrace him? That is what the stalwart republicans want. They have never concealed their wishes nor their hatred and contempt for the Hayes Southern policy. They demand a "strong man at the head of the government" for precisely these purposes; they have maintained their alliance with the defeated carpet-baggers in the South, and kept up the hopes of these ruined politicians; they have urged them to join in the Grant "boom," defended their claims and made much of their wrongs, on the precise plea that another four years of Grant would reinstate these worthies in their old places and power. And now come the Southern democratsmen who refuse steadfastly even to hold social intercourse with the authors of the carpet-bag misrule-here come these democrats and shout for Grant.

Who is to be cheated in this most remarkable of political combinations? We do not of course suggest that General Grant would deceive anybody; he has nothing to do with all this outcry. But it is clear that if the Northern extremists want Grant, as they loudly and continually assert, because he would "keep the rebels down," because he would "show them who won at Appomattox," because he is the only man strong enough, bitter enough, determined enough to serve in what they declare to be a grave exigency, then the Southern democrats must inevitably reject and oppose him. If on the contrary, as we believe to be the true state of the case, General Grant holds in contempt all the stalwart bosh about "rebel supremacy" and Southern outrages; it, as we suppose, he sees that the South is not a danger to the country-that, on the contrary, many Southern statesmen are among the most conservative and patriotic men in Congress : if he believes that the South is to be trusted and ought not to be reviled and hounded, what part, then, have the Northern stalwarts and their friends and allies, the Southern carpet-baggers, with him?

We do not object to this remarkable combination. "Politics make strange bedfellows" is an old and true saying, and to an outsider, as the HERALD is, the spectacle of John Logan and Alexander Stephens, Don Cameron and General Gordon, W. P. Kellogg and General Gibson lying down amicably together is certainly amusing. If the Northern stalwarts continue to demand General Grant they must either regard him as the only man fit to head their anti-Southern crusade, or they must confess that all the hullabaloo they have made for the last year and a half was mere sound and fury, signifying nothing but their determination to retain power by grossly and unpatriotically misrepresenting the South and setting the sections by the ears. The public, which has taken but a languid and perfunctory interest in politics for a year or two, will be curious to see which horn of this dilemma the stalwart leaders find the easiest to sit down on.

We are not surprised at the Southern democratic rally for General Grant. The Southern men remember that General Grant saw in the last months of his Presidency that he had been misled about the Southern spirit. They heard from his lips in those days expressions of disgust and contempt for the carpet-baggers who had deceived him. They believe that he would not repeat the errors of years gone by in regard to the South, and they believe that they can deal with him, and that they made a blunder by opposing him before. But more than this, they believe that General Grant would join them in those great and costly schemes of internal improvement for which many of them are hungering; that he would favor subsidies for Southern commerce and Southern railroads, and large appropriations for Southern internal improvements. They remember also that General Grant's foreign policy was always an adventurous one, looking toward Cuba and Mexico, and controlled by that feeling or sentiment which speaks of our "manifest destiny" to gobble up all the outlying territory-a sentiment which is stronger in the South than anywhere else. They believe that with General Grant elected by their votes, moved to gratitude by their support, and wielding a predominant influence in the North by reason of his military achievements, they could inspire the policy of the nation, foreign and domestic, as they could not hope to if they chose a conservative democrat like Bayard or a foldier of less influence like Hancock.

It is this spirit of adventure, of costly rovernment enterprises, of wholesale expenditures, under a strong man, which lies at the bottom of the Southern fever for General Grapt. The adventurous part of the South is not averse to a "strong man at | and the people."

the head of the government." It prefers such a man, if only it can hope to enjoy his favor, and it does not mean to repeat its former blunders toward Grant. sees in the General the very qualities which it likes best-he sticks to his friends, and these Southern democrats mean to be his friends; he likes a liberal expenditure, and they are of the same mind with him; he likes an adventurous foreign policy, and they hunger for a new war and for new conquests; they see that he is not bound by obligations to party, that his influence in the North is measurably independent of the politicians, and that, therefore, having like ideas with themselves he is their man, above any other of either

We shall watch with curiosity this opening fight of the Northern stalwarts and the Southern Bourbons for the body of General Grant. But we suspect the stalwarts will be beaten in the end.

Trouble In Ireland.

Apparently the British government is of opinion that the time has come for it to take part in the Irish agitations; and it takes hold with a show of vigorous intentions. Garrisons are to be increased at several important points in Ireland, it is stated, and simultaneously with this announcement arrests are made of several persons on the charge of having used in public "language calculated to incite a breach of the peace." Bail is refused for the persons under arrest and their examination is conducted in secret-rigorous measures scarcely in keeping with the comparative insignificance of the alleged cause of arrest; for to say of any given language that it may possibly excite a breach of the peace in Ireland is not necessarily to condemn it as criminal or even as unduly violent. Government perhaps scarcely hopes to get over the present. Irish difficulty in this way. It cannot logically indulge in such a hope, whether it regards the trouble as a genuine utterance of widespread discontent or whether it regards it as a merely worked up agitation. If it is an artificial excitement, cultivated by professional agitators, a few arrests and a little martyrdom will help on the game; and to put two or three in prison "for Irish liberty" will in fact call forth fifty candidates for a similar distinction. On the other hand, if the land troubles -the political discontentsthe terrible oppression of the hard timesthe despair of all those parts of the nation which should be its vital elements-are the forces that have really made themselves felt in this agitation, no number of arrests will have any appreciable effect upon it. Indeed, if the outrage in county Sligo, reported in our special cable despatch, have, as there is every reason to believe it has, other than a local significance, resistance is already taking a practical form. It may be that the police have intelligence of schemes on foot "for action"-for attempts to organize and prepare the much mooted resistance to the collection of rents-and that they have arrested the persons named for complicity in such attempts, putting the alleged charge forward as a mere pretext. The announced intention to reinforce the Irish garrisons implies that the government imagines it has something more tangible to deal with than the excited rhetoric of a few public speakers. It may be, however, that Her Majesty's Ministers merely want to show the Sultan of Turkey how easily they can deal with a discontented province. Only the other day they threatened active measures against the Sultan because he did not good intentions in Asia Minor; and it is said that the Sultan's representative then said that his Sovereign could do at least as well in Asia Minor as Her Majesty's government could do in Ireland. Perhaps, therefore, the present motive is only to set a beautiful example.

Was It the Jeannette?

Correspondence from San Francisco published in another column gives us some further details as to the observations of the Arctic steamer Jeannette, made by the captains of some ships of the whaling fleet, in September. Doubts, it appears, were expressed as to whether the steamer sighted September 2 and 3 from the Sea Breeze and the Northern Light was really the Jeannette, though what other steamer it was possibly thought it might be we are unable to conjecture. Steamers are not so plentiful in the polar seas as in many other seas. It is known where the Vega was at that time, and we are not aware of the Arctic voyage of any other vessel than the Jeannette that could have been where the ship seen was on those days. But a clearheaded and calm-eyed old whaler has expressed, upon full examination of a photograph of the Jeannette, his confident ppinion that she was the vessel seen, and wo have no doubt whatever that he is right.

The Character of General Thomas. Both at the unveiling of the noble statue of General George H. Thomas in Washington and afterward at the evening meeting on the White House grounds all the orators omitted to allude to the most characteristic incident of his grand career an incident which illustrates at once his bravery, his simplicity, his tenderness, his patriotism and his single-heartedness. In the winter of 1865, hearing that certain wealthy citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati, who knew that his private means were very moderate in extent, were about to raise a large sum of money for a gift to him in token of their gratitude for his military services, he immediately wrote the following short letter from his headquarters in Mississippi to the author of the testimonial:-

"While I am duly and profoundly sensible of the high compliment thus proposed to be paid me, I would greatly prefer, and if not premature suggest, that any sum which may be raised for that purpose may be devoted to the founding of a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and of the indigent widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have lost their lives during this war. I am amply rewarded when assured that my humble services have met with the approbation of the government Mr. Froude's Latest Sensation.

We gave space yesterday to copious extracts from an article by Mr. James Anthony Fronde, the noted historian, on "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States." Mr. Froude's article is highly sensational, as no doubt it was intended to be, but we believe it will make but a slight impression on the American mind. Our people have an abiding faith in the salutary influence of perfect religious freedom. Mr. Froude tells us that the number of Catholics in this country has doubled within the last twenty years. But, inasmuch as our whole population has increased in nearly the same proportion, we do not see how the Catholies are likely to gain control of the government. He tells us that they are already six millions, and that they continue to grow. But our whole population is already near fifty millions, and it, too, continues to expand with astonishing rapidity. So long as our government is controlled by universal suffrage it is not very clear how the voting part of the six millions of Catholics is going to get the upper hand of the voting part of forty millions of Protestants. If the Catholies should put forth claims inconsistent with our free institutions the united resistance of the Protestants would be a perfect safeguard. The shricks of a few alarmists are ridiculous, so long as every American citizen has a ballot and the outnumbering Protestants are in a majority of seven to one.

A historian like Mr. Froude should take a larger survey of human affairs than to give in to the ridiculous delusion that the Church of Rome can, in this age, control the politics of countries where its faith is professed What has Mr. Fronds been dreaming while the great events of the last twenty years have been in prog-ress? Is he blind to what has taken place in Italy? The population of Italy is almost entirely Catholic. That country lies under the shadow of the Papacy; there, if anywhere, the Pope should be able to control political movements. But, in spite of the most energetic fulminations of the Vatican, we have seen a government established in Catholic Italy not only in defiance of its wishes but in subversion of its ancient rights. If the Pope is impotent to control the Catholics of his own country, against a government which has stripped him of his temporal dominions, what success could be expect if he should be so visionary as to undertake to control the politics of a

country like the United States? Among all the public questions which have been discussed in this country there is but one in which the Catholic Church has an interest separate from the general interest of the whole people. That is the question of schools, in which the Catholic clergy are not followed by a majority of the Catholic laity. Catholic citizens will continue to exercise the liberty of sending their children to the public schools so long as the free education there given is of a better quality than that supplied by sectarian schools. There is a growing disposition in the Catholic clergy of this country to resist the tyranny of their bishops, and of the laity to assert their independence of the clergy, at least in matters of education. This is a necessary effect of the atmosphere of freedom in which all Americans live.

Hanging Discussed by Scientists. We present an instalment of very respectable testimony to-day that aversion to the present legal mode of capital punishment is not a mere matter of sentiment. Mr. Henry Bergh is well known to be stern disciplinarian in regard to the human family. Professors Draper and Darling are cool headed scientific experts of the highest distinction. They concur in pronouncing hanging a clumsy and disgusting way of inflicting death, for which civilization demands a speedy substitute. All these witnesses are above the suspicion of being moved in their opinion by undue tenderness for the criminal. The variety of expedients which they suggest for accomplishing the purpose effected by hanging is very interesting, and we trust that the discussion now initiated will lead to a practical result.

Vicinstudes of Wall Street.

We know no reason why the transactions of the Stock Exchange should not be regarded as a legitimate part of the general business of the country. Considered as a mere organization the Stock Exchange is of the same nature as the Cotton Exchange or the Produce Exchange-a convenience for facilitating business by bringing buyers and sellers into easy contact with one another. It acts as a barometer of changing values by enabling the community to see the upward or downward tendency of prices earlier than would be possible if the machinery of transactions were not so well organized. If prices are expected to go up everybody has notice and can take a hand in; if expected to go down everybody receives early warning that he should try to

But this advantage is attended with a great incidental evil, owing to the tendency of habitual operators to exaggerate every upward and every downward tendency. The professional speculators thrive upon changes, and it is indifferent to them in which direction prices vary if they can foresee and take advantage of it. The victims are simple people who do not understand the arts by which stock bubbles are blown up to the point at which they are certain to collapse. The old stagers shrewdly sell out before this point is reached and are then willing to promote a general stampede in order that they may buy again at the lowest point of an exces sive reaction. But with all their experience and dexterity they sometimes get badly caught, and if even they cannot always escape what chance have unwary outside adventurers?

It is pitiable to consider the losses suffered by small dabblers in stocks during the tumble of the last two days. Such people generally operate by what are called "margins." A widow, for example, in rather pinched circumstances, who hap- tier

pens to own two thousand dollars in government four per cents, is tempted to sell them and make a small venture in stocks. Seeing that Erie is rising she orders a broker to buy for her as large an amount of Erie as he will consent to carry for her on the deposited margin. Suppose she purchased twenty thousand dollars of that stock at the time in this month when it was highest, on a ten per cent margin, she would have found yesterday that she had sunk her whole investment, since the decline of Erie from the highest figures of the present month is 9 3-4, or within a slight fraction of the ten per cent of her deposited margin. It will do for wealthy operators to run such risks, for if they are not sharp enough to unload in season they can stand the loss; but it is absurd for people of slender means to risk their money in such ventures -

Vessels large may venture more. But little boats must keep near shore.

The Niagara National Park

The unanimous vote of the Commissioners of the State Survey yesterday, advising the Legislature to establish a public park at Niagara Falls, takes the project out of the domain of fanciful schemes and presents it to the people of the State in a precise form. The character of this Board of Commissioners, of which ex-Governor Seymour is president, gives conclusive assurance that in coming to their decision no consideration had influence save a high regard for the honor of New York. There can be no suspicion of a job in a plan unanimously ratified by such a Board. On the contrary, it is evidently designed to resone Niagara from the hands of jobbers and speculators and preserve it in sacred public trust for mankind. It will be a reproach to our State forever if it neglects to fulfil this duty. The full report of the Board, to be founded on this preliminary vote, will be presented to the Legislature early in January, and we await it with great interest.

Another Test of the Police.

The corpse washed upon the rocks off the Battery yesterday raises a test of the detective efficiency of our police force akin to that which was afforded by the Hull case. We hope that its solution will not be so mortifying to their self-sufficiency. There seems to be a discord of opinion whether the condition of the body points to the theory of murder rather than that of suicide. But a man so dressed, and showing such signs of belonging to a class of society superior to tramps, must have had associates who are within reach of the arm of the police, for the body had not been afloat a long time, and whether the case is one of murder or of suicide it is the duty of the police to find them. We observe that a deputy coroner makes the assertion that there are 'numbers of cases" of suicide by drowning on record in which men have blindtolded their eyes and tied their hands behind their backs before jumping into the water. This is a very remarkable assertion, and we decline to give it credit.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Don Cameron is working for Blaine or-Grant. Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, is in Chicago. Mr. Manton Marble and wife have arrived from

Mr. Yung Wing, of the Chinese Legation at Washington, is at the Park Avenue Hotel. eral Sir Patrick McDougall will leave Halifax

N. S., in the mail steamer next Tuesday for England. Diplomatists in Vienna and Berlin hope that Count Schouvaloff will eventually succeed Prince Gortschakoff.
Colonel John Hay, recently appointed Assistant

secretary of State, is expected to report for duty at the department to-day.

The French law courts have reopened, and the historic Lit de Justice is being held. Why so called?

Parceque la Justice dort."

Ex-Governor H. P. Baldwin, successor to the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is at the Fifth Ave-

Benator Chandler, of Moningan, is a sub-pure Hotel, on his way to Washington. General Todleben has just had the title of graf (or count) conferred upon him in commemoration of the seventy-first anniversary of the first bombard

ment of Sebustopol.

The rumor that the Princess Louise was interest ing herself in the organization of a colonization com-pany is authoritatively denied. The Marquis of Lorne is said to feel much annoyed over its publica-

The Empress of Austria has a large riding school attached to her castle, at Godóliö, wherein she loves to watch the training of vicious horses. There, too, the Empress receives her guests from the neighbor-

The Burmese have become such invoterate gamblers since King Theeban has introduced the lottery that they are now selling their daughters for \$2.50 a piece, in order to get money wherewith to pur-

chase tickets.
On All Saints' Day, "le Jour des Morts," a French widower called on a florist to buy a wreath for his wite's tomb. He was offered a garland, with the incription "J'attends mon époux." "Ça fera piaisir d notre défunte," said the florist,

Kaiser Wilhelm does not share the mistrust entertained by Prince Bismarck toward Russia. He tensciously clings to the memories of his youth, which taught him to look on the Czar as the truest

friend of his country and family.

Earl Grosvenor, the eldest son of the Duke of West. minster, was to start from San Francisco yesterday, for the Yosemite Valley, accompanied by William Bradford, the American artist, who is to fill an order or a picture of the valley from some point of the Earl's selection. Hunters are to meet the Earl en oute for a tew days' chase of deer and grizzites.

The Frankfort Journal says that the betrothal of the Grand Duke of Hesse to a daughter of the late ex-King of Hanover has been "settled in principle, if not formally agreed upon." The late King left if not formally agreed upon. The late King let-two daughters—Princess Frederics and Princess Mary, but the telegram does not say which of these princesses is to be the future Grand Duchess. London Truth:—"And how has Mr. Bright acquired

his command of nervous English? By almost learning by heart the works of the purest English writers. I remember some one once saying in his presence that it would be difficult to find a man who presence that it would be difficult to find a man who had read through Milton's 'Paradise Regained.' 'I have read it many times,' he said, and then he pro-ceeded to cite several magnificent passages from it." Hallowe'en was kept at Balmoral with the usual

picturesque ceremonies, Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice watching the proceedings. The processions to the lawn, where they were joined by a band of music, and a large bonfire was lighted by Princess Beatrice. A witch huht and mock trial fol-lowed, and the witch was subsequently burned in effig. the Queen's health being drunk and the na-

MR. JOHN S. THRASHER. The many friends of Mr. John S. Thrasher will be pained to read this announcement of his sudden death from apoplexy in Galveston, Texas. He was a journalist of the old school, and widely known by

the members of the profession throughout the country. Born in Portland, Me., in 1817, he received a fair education and at an early age removed to Havana, Cuba. Here he acquired a knowledge of the Havana, Cuba. Here he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and commenced to devote himself to journalism. In 1849 he purchased the Fare Industrial, a daily paper of Havana, which he published until its suppression in 1851 by Genearl Concha. On the 1st of September of that year General Lopez was executed for his invasion of Cubaand shortly there after Colonel Thrasher was likewise greeted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor. He was subsequently released through the intercession of Mr. Barrington, our then United States Minister at Madrid. In 1852 Mr. Thrasher visited Europe and on his return founded a paper in New Orleans called the Beacon of Cuba. In 1853, 1854 and 1855 he was a member of that famous organization which had for its object the capture of Cuba, composed of General John A. Quitman, Captain P. T. Beauregard, Captain George B. McCiellan, Captain Gustavus W. Smith, J. K. Duncan, Mansfield Lovell and the Cubag Junta. The plans of the expeditionists being thwarted by the United States government, Colonel Thrasher came to New York and joined the editorial staff of the New York Herald. Subsequently he visited Mexico and South America as a representative of the species of the species of the paper. sequently he visited Mexico and South Amer representative of the paper, and wrote a se articles from those countries which attracted attention. It will be seen that during this articles from those countries which attracted much attention. It will be seen that during this entire period his predictions were strongly in favor of the Cuban cause. In 1859 he conducted the Novicioso de Newes York, an organ of the Spanish-American republics. On the breaking out of the civil war he cast his fortunes with the South, having previously married an accomplished lady of Georgia and the widow of one of the founders of the city of Galveston, Mrs. Menard. From this time onward Colonel Thrasher was largely identified with the growth of that city, and spant much of his time in perfecting the local improvements that he had suggested. At one time during the war he acted as the agent of the Southern Associated Press, and was present in this capacity during the siege of Atlanta. After the war he conducted La Illustracion Americans of Frank Leslie, in New York. For two years, however, he was in poor health, owing to an attack of incipient paralysis, which shattered his constitution and compelled him to desist from active journalistic duties. Colonel Thrasher was an exceedingly popular man in all the relations of life, truthrui and conscientious, a genial companion, a ready writer and conversationalist, and one whose varied experiences made him an admirable raconteur.

OBITUARY.

James Shy, the veteran Kentucky turfman, and the oldest one in America, died at Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday last, aged ninety-tour years. Mr. Shy had been identified with the turf of America for over sixty years, having owned and run horses as over sixty years, having owned and run horses as long as any person connected with the turf of the South and West can well remember. Mr. Shy was one of the most widely known men in his profession and was considered a man of no ordinary ability as a trainer and judge of race horses, and he ran them in his native State and down the Mississippi; in Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and other Southern States. He was also fond of cockfighting and rearing game birds. Among other good race horses that Mr. Shy owned and ran were Lady Jackson, Theatre, by Micklejohn; Ashland, by Medoc; Laura Bruce, by Star Davis; Moorhead, by Medoc; Cocident, by Bertrand; Nancy Shaw, by Sumpter: Lucinda Breckenridge and John Crittenden. Since 1828, the Bertrand; Nancy Shaw, by Sumptor: Lucinda Breckenridge and John Crittenden. Since 1826, the date of the organization of the Kontucky Association, until quits recently Mr. Shy had lived constantly in a comfortable house in the field of that race course, except when during the racing seasons he made radds to New Orleans and Mobile. During the last few years of his sife Mr. Shy was blind and dependent upon the generosity of the Lexington turtmen, Mr. H. P. McGrath, Dr. L. Herr and others seeing to it that he should not suffer in his old days. Mr. Shy's hope was to live until he was a hundred years, and from his fine physical organization and good general health it was supposed he would reach what he hoped for. Mr. M. H. Sanford on one of his visits to Lexington afforded the old man much pleasure by proposing to give a stake to be run for over the Lexington course, to be named the Shy Stake, when the old man should reach his hundredth year, sand this project would have been carried out had the old man lived. Mr. Shy was a stone mason by trade, which he followed in his early life, and until he took up his abode on the grounds of the Kentucky Association at Lexington.

BARON JOSEF LASSER VON ZOLLHEIM, AUSTRIAN STATESMAN.

A cable depatch from Vienna announces the death in that city yesterday of Baron Lasser von Zollheim, well known as a leader of the liberal party in Austria, and formerly Minister of the Interior. Baron Lasser belonged to an ancient noble family of Sonator Barnum, of Connecticut, is in Chicago.

Mr. Manton Marble and wife have arrived from Europe.

Lawrence Barrett and wife, Chicago. Max Maretzek, Chicago.

Dickens used to carry Yates up to Gadshill in an Irish jaunting car.

Mr. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Parnell was burned in effigy in several English towns on Guy Fawkes Day.

Bismarck is said to have been very much depressed ince the death of Herr von Bullow. liberal party by inducing the land owners to join the members of the Left on the chief questions at issue. He was repeatedly vice president of the Reichsrath and enjoyed a high reputation for ad-ministrative capacity.

Mr. Charles S. Coxe, whose death in his eighty-ninth year occurred yesterday at Drifton, Luzerne county, Pa., was a son of Tench Coxe, Purveyor of Public Supplies under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and during his long life had stood high in Madison, and during his long life had stood high in the estimation of public men. He was the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar, having been admitted to practice in 1812, after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coxe advanced rapidly in his profession and at length became a Judge of the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas. He inherited from his father and other members of his tamily vast tracts of rich coal land, and his wealth was estimated among the milions. He married Miss Brinton, an aunt of General George B. McClellan, and has left two daughters and four sons.

J. L. WATERMAN.

Commissioner J. L. Waterman, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia died at Petersburg, Va., yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. He was appointed Commissioner by Judge Bond, of the United States Court, six years ago. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and served with distinction in the federal army during the late

John Campbell, ex-Senator and Member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, died at his residence in Searcy county, Ark., on the 19th inst.

CONNECTICUT HEBREWS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1879.
The Chief of Police of Hartford has notified several merchants of the Hebrew faith who have been in the habit of keeping open their stores on both Saturday and Sunday that hereafter they must close either on their own or the Christian Sabbath. The Connectiqui statutes prohibit all business transactions on the Christian Sabbath, but in the larger cities they have not been obeyed by cigar dealers generally nor by Hebrews in that or other kinds of business. The new order was prompted by complaints that the few of the Hebrew merchants who did not observe their own Sabbath had, by doing business seven days in the week, an unfair advantage over other merchants. However, the majority of the Hebrew dealers uniformly close from Friday evening to Saturday evening. If the new order is enforced it is rumored that those affected by it will insist on the closing of cigar and other stores now kept open on Sunday by general consent and for the public convenience. merchants of the Hebrew faith who have been in the

THE SPRINGS NOT SOLD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 20, 1879.
Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court at Charleston, has refused to confirm the bid of \$300,000 made by Mr. Alexander Matthews, of Lowisburg, for the White Sulphur Springs property last August. The lease of the Springs was continued to George L. Peyton & Co. for another year and the property will be again offered at public sale next summer, to be started at Mr. Matthews' bid.

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20, 1879.

esigned yesterday.

The government of Manitoba has been recontructed as follows:-Hon. John Norquay, Pr

and Provincial Treasurer; Senator Girard, Provincial Secretary; Hon. D. M. Walker, Attorney General; Hon. John Taylor, Minister or Agriculture, and C. P. Brown, Minister of Public Works.

This reorganization includes one representative of the French speaking population, in the person of Benator Girard, where there was previously none.